He vowed that he never had seed Any other gal he cod like; And all the time he'd been married years, To that critter up in Pike.

He never flunked—oh, no, not him! You orter have seed in met. When I cotch him in Pike, with his other wife, There was flunkin' then, you bet.

He got up that yarn a purpus To fool the folks about: But I've follered him up, you better believe. Determined to find him out,

Till I tracked him here to York. He booked like a lump of whitin. When I cotch him, as airy as ever you plea In the Tribune office writin.

"LINES."

d Under the Apprehension Grand Dake is Drowned.

If Alexis shouldn't come.
Toady dum.
It would grieve New Yorkers some;
It would make all fistiham hum
With sobbling and with crying.
Toady dum.

All the mammes in New Yawk, Tondy dum. Toady dam.
Would wear mourning, and "uncawk"
All the vials of their talk.
Of how that Duke was drown-ded,
Toady dam.

If Alexis has gone down, Teady dum. He will never get to town: He will never wear the crown; He's in Davy Jones' locker, Toady dum.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Things look better all round the sky. The regues are smitten hip and thigh! Old Brigham Young's a fugitive; Keyser has fied to France to live; The robber Fisk has reached arrest; Hall flutters in his feathered nest; Bose Tweed stands sullenly at bay, And Ingersell has run away; Rosenzweig tolis in prison van, And Grant has smote the Ku-Klux Klan.

During the sitting of court in Connecticut, not long ago, on a very cold evening a crowd of lawyers had collected around the fire that blazed cheerfully on the hearth in the bar-room when a traveller entered, benumbed with cold, but no one moved to give him room to warm his shins, so he leaned back against the wall in the back part of

the room.

Presently a smart young limb of the law addressed him, when the following dialogue took

place:

"You look like a traveller?"

"Wall, I suppose I am; I came all the way from Wisconsin a foot, at any rate?"

"From Wisconsin! What a distance to come on one pair of legs."

"Wall, I done it, anyhow."

"Did you ever pass through hell, in any of your travels?"

"Yea, air, I've passed through the out-skirts."

"-half a mile distant-"and get me a quarter's worth of sugar and a quarter's worth of

Jake roused himself up, brushed the whittlings from his lap, and started on his errand. He did not return. Ten years passed by, and no tidings were heard of the errand. Yesterday, as the family were sitting down to their Thanksgiving dinner, the door opened, and in came a tall mustached good-looking man with some bundles in his hand. It was Jake Stringer. All the family sprang to their feet in astonishment, but the mother and Jake were perfectly cool.

Jake were perfectly cool.

"Mother," said Jake, "here's your sugar and soap."
"Lay them on the table and eat your dinner,"
anid Mrs. Stringer; "you ought to be whipped for
being gone so long."

No Time to Swap.—An Indiana man was travel-ling down the Ohio on a steamer, with a mare and two-year old colt, when by a sudden careen of the boat, all three were tilted into the river. The Hoosier, as he rose, puffing and blowing, above water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not hav-ing a doubt but that the natural instinct of the animal would carry him ashore. The old mare took a bee line for the shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current, with the owner still hanging fast.

"Let go of the colt and hang to the old mare!" shouted his friend.

"Phooh!" spluttered the Hoosier, spouting the water from his mouth and shaking his head the No Time to Swap .- An Indiana man was travel

"Phooh!" spinttered the Hoosier, apouting the water from his mouth and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog, "it's mighty fine, your telling me to let go the colt, but to a man that can't awim this ain't exactly the time for arapping harres!"

read the newspaper, and taking it, began as fol-

read the newspaper, and taking it, began as not-lows:

"Last night yesterday morning about two in the afternoon, before breakfast, a hungery boy aged about forty years, bought a big custard for a levy, and threw it through a brick wall nine feet thick, and jumping over it broke his right ankle off above the left knee, fell in a dry mill pond and was drowned. About forty years after that, on the same day, an old cat had twenty turkey gob-lers; a high wind blew Yankee Doodle ou a fry-ing pan, and knocked the old Dutch church down and killed a sow and two dead pigs at Boston, where a deaf and dumb man was talking French to his aunt Peter."

The lady, taking a long breath, exclaimed: "Du tell!"

A TIPSY customer, who was seated on the box with a stage-driver, swaved backward and for-ward, until be tumbled off. The mnd was deep, "There, now," he exclaimed, as he crawled out the slough, "I knew you would upset if you

On being told that they had not upset:
"Not upset!" he echoed in amazement; "If I'd
known that, I wouldn't have got off."

A SAILOR called upon a gold-broker recently, and asked what might be the value of and ingot of gold as big as his arm. The shop-keeper beck-oned him into a back room and primed him with grog. He then asked to see the gold. "Oh," said Jack, "I haven't got it yet, but I'm going to Pike's Peak, and would like to know the value of such a lump before I start."

"I was not aware that you knew him," said from Smith to an Irish friend the other day. 'Know him," said he, in a tone which comprehen-led the knowledge of more than one life, "I knew him when his father was a boy."

A MICHIGANDER who "tought 2 terms school & tendid Collidge 4 yrs at detroit michigan," and "26 yrs avage," wants a "pocitian as a teecher a some Ohio "cemonarie."

THE latest extract from "What I know about farming:" Catch your butterflies late in August. Select the deep yellow ones if you would get good sweet saleable butter.

SOME one said that Phoebe Cary had Ohio fea-tures. It is suggested that Ohio has but one "i," if that is what he meant.

Two rwin brothers are said to be so much alike hat they frequently borrow money of each other rithout knowing it.

The bees throughout the world, as known collectively to the richest cabinet, number about 2,-000 species.

for the farmer.

At this season many cows are "dried" of their milk. Circumstances have been so unfavorable for milch cows during the present summer that cows which usually "hold out" through the winer, already give indications of a disposition to withhold the usual supply. There is a great difference in cows in this respect. Some will "dry up" in eight or nine months from the time of calving under the most favorable circumstances, while others continue to give a good mess up to the time they come in. This is owing partly to habit as well as to a difference in character as milkers. We have seen cows that continued in full milk for four years without intermission. It is a very severe tax on the system of a cow to milk her up to the time, or within a short time of calving. She ought to have at least two months in which to rest, and to build up the bony structure of the calf. If not allowed such respite, the condition and general health will suffer. The calves would be smaller and longer in attaining their growth. The cow which has two months or more to recuperate during winter is in better condition for the next season, and though she may not give quite as many pounds of milk during the year, its quality will be richer, and it will be more nourishing and healthful as an article of food. It is doubtful if the production of milk for the year is not worth more if the cow goes dry two months than if she is milked as long as a drop can be got.

Farmers are sometimes not sufficiently careful

got.

Farmers are sometimes not sufficiently careful to look after the udder. It is thought that as long as the cow is to be dried the milking is of very little account, and if some milk is left in the under it does no harm. This is a great mistake. The proper way is to allow a longer interval between milkings, but to draw it clean every time, and this should be continued until no more can be obtained. If a small quantity is allowed to remain in the udder it is soon changed into a foul and offensive matter, and engenders disease.—

Vermont Record and Farmer.

Cranberries in Northern Wisconsin.

Cramberries in Northern Wisconsia.

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth has an interesting article on the cramberries near Berlin, Wis. The extent of this interest developed within two or three years is surprising. Marsh lands, which a few years ago sold at \$1,00 or less an acre, are now worth hundreds of dollars an acre. Some forties are held at \$25,000. The Messrs. Carey and Mr. Sacket, are the largest growers. Last year the products of Mr. Sacket's marsh sold for \$36,000. This year his sales are expected to reach \$70,000, and those of Messrs. Carey are as much.

The Cammonucalth gives this description of picking cramberries on Mr. Sacket's place:

He has about 600 acres. On Wednesday last he had 1,000 pickers, (men, women and children of all sizes and ages,) kneeling in a single line, as close together as a file of solders, all busily picking the rich, red berry from the tangled vines before them. Slowly, very slowly, the long line advances on their knees, each picker pushing his pan or basket forward, pulling his partly filled sack or bag behind him. An overseer to each one hundred hands, watches that the ground is thoroughly cleaned of berries, not unfrequently calling some careless picker from the line to pick over his neglected vines.

A portable wooden railroad track is run from the warehouse to any part of the marsh, and a binshaped ear, propelled by two men, is kept near

A portable wooden railroad track is run from the warehouse to any part of the marsh, and a binshaped car, propelled by two men, is kept near the line of pickers, to which each person carries his or her berries, where they are measured and emptied into the car. The picker receives a ticket on which is marked the amount his berries measured, and each Saturday exchanges his ticket for currency at the rate of 75 cents for each bushel of berries gathered. Girls, ranging from 13 to 30 years of age, pick the most, and average about one and a half bushels per day. It is said some will gather four bushels, but very many fall below one.

"Wall, I done it, anyhow."

"Did you ever pass through hell, in any of your travels?"

"Yes, sir, I've passed through the out-skirts."

"I thought likely. Well, what are the manners and customs there? Some of us would like to know."

"Oh, you'll find them much the same as in this place—the langues sit scarest the fire?"

"Oh, you'll find them much the same as in this place—the langues sit scarest the fire?"

Lenkins was noted for his courage and his vixen wife. He was not afraid of man, or of his wife either. His friends had often tried to scare him, but they had always failed. His wife's brother tried one night, fixed himself up in the most ghostly style possible, and stationed himself in the most lonely piece of woods through which Jenkins had to pass on his way home. The pretended ghost had scarcely settled himself in his position, when Jenkins hove in sight, and came whistling along unconcerned as usual. Saddenly the ghostly figure confronted him, and in a sepulchural voice commanded him to stop. Jenkins did so, and after eyeing his companion for a moment, said, with the atmost coolness:

"I can't stop, friend; if you are a man, I must request you to get out of the way and let me pass; if yon are the devil, come and take supper with me—I married your sister?"

Anour ten years ago, there lived near Cincinnatia family by the mane of Stringer. The eldest son, Jake, was a most eccentric genius. One day his mother said to Jake, "I wan't you to go to the store,"—half a mile distant—"and get me a quarter's worth of sugar and sugar and sugar and sugar and sug Preserving Farm Tools.

The greatest enemy to the peach tree is the over or white grub that infests the root near the borer or white grub that infests the root near the surface of the ground. With a little timely labor we have never suffered any material injury from this insect. An inspection twice a year, occupying but a few hours, will suffice to go over a few hundred trees and remove every worm. This being repeated with regularity every year, a great increase is cut short. We usually employ a gardener's trowel and a pruning knife. Every tree, that is infested, if with but a single worm, shows unmistakable signs of its presence by the gum and sawdust-like excrement mixed with it that issues from the wounded bark. With the trowel remove the earth an inch or two below the surface, and with the knife cut away the dead bark where the injury appears, and after a little experience no one need fail to discover the enemy in every instance. The worm is very tender and readily killed. This examination should be attended to early in the spring. The eggs are deposited in June, and if an examination is made in October, the young worm may be found near the outside of the bark, and may be destroyed by simply rubbing the freshly-eaten spots on the bark on the outside. rrface of the ground. With a little timely labor

Every farmer is interested more or less in this subject. Nine-tenths of all our Western farmers fatten more or less hogs every year, and the vast majority of them do the work in the same old way, and probably will continue to do so till the plan becomes ruinously expensive. The usual plan is to feed corn upon the ground or in the mud in quantities to large that under the circumstances a considerable per cent. is trampled into the ground and wasted. When corn is worth one dollar a bushel, as in the New England States, feeders cannot afford to waste it in this way, and they will learn that pork can be made much cheaper than in the present manner. We suggest, that this season, when prices are ruling low, will be a proper time to try some of the many methods of fattening hogs at reduced expense. We allude to grinding the grain, steaming and mixing with vegetables. Especially do we recommend feeding at regular periods and in quantities so moderate that each new supply shall always be attacked with a fresh relish of appetite.

Gather Woods Dirt.

When going to work in the fields near the wood lot, take along a shovel and carry home at noon and at night a load of forest loam, or else set apart a day and devote it entirely to the purpose of collecting. Woods dirt is one of the very best mulches that can be used; it is one of the absorbents for the stable, and as a loams and fertilizer for soil it cannot be excelled. It is good upon any and all kinds of soil, and as cheap as the air.

Leaves and loam form an excellent material for home banking and for covering vegetables buried in the fields or garden. Nature has designed in the fallen leaves or a shield to the tree-roots against the frost; a thin coating being almost impervious to that element, they are, therefore, exactly fitted for the use above mentioned. No better mannre can be used upon the garden, as it will make the soil siry, and at the same time gives it the primitive qualities of fertility.

SANING SEED CORN—It will more than now for

Saving Seed Corn.—It will more than pay for the trouble to go through the best field of corn, some time this mouth, and pull the best ears for seed, capecially those on stalks having two or more good ears. You will thus make sure of the most thrifty growing seed for next year. If this plan he kept up a number of years, the effect upon your crops will be marked, and you will have a much larger yield per acre than at present, if the ground be kept in good condition. The seed corn should be carefully placed away in a dry place.

A CORREPONDENT of the Willamette Farmer feeds his stock a tablespoonful of sulphur to each animal, with the salt, once in two weeks. When he has done so, no vermin has troubled them, and his cows have not been affected with garget, nor his sheep with grab in the head. He has practiced this twenty years.

It seems reasonable that a laboring horse should have room to lie at night, where he can turn over and shift about.

Our Scrap Book.

THE AGRICULTURAL GRANT.

MT GIL PIRECE. My Summer rambles take me through Bome quaint and some neglected place Amongst the men with brawny arms And ruddy faces.

And such a one I met last night, At County fairs the constant winner; His face was brown, his hands were hard, His name was Skinner. Thus spake the agricultural man. While ewest upon his forebead glistened, And I ast calmly on the fence, And anoked and listened:

"Some say that Grant ain't jest the man To plow the corn and turn the stubble; But, rsly, I can't sackly see What makes the trouble.

"He don't go lecturin', to be sure, About the care to wheat when ripening: But, goah! the way his crops come in, Beats thunder n lightning.

"He hain't writ books, to tell ye how To pick out punking seeds that's holler; But, mind you, when his corn's 'laid by,' He plows his foller.

"We're cur'us critters—allers quick To praise or blame a man in station; We'd prob'ly show a heap more sense,

"Now, Grant don't know bout plowing deep, Or drainin, either, that I know on; But you jest bet, the patch he drags Will do to sow on. "And look, too, at his garden truck! It seems to me, by thunderation, That he has raised the biggest beats In all creation.

"And when he takes his little scythe, And round about his person swings it, As sure's you're born, he strikes for grain, And allers brings it.

"'It's luck!' Well, mebby 'tis, you know; I won't say 'tis, nor won't deny it; But you let some of your great men Jet take and try it.

"It may be luck; it may be fate; Sometimes I ask myself, 'what wuz it?' The only thing I know is, that The critter duz it.

"The Britishers are paying up; The rebs have well nigh quit conniving; Our debt is growing less and less, And things is thriving. "The Injun smokes his pipe in peace; The nigger sings his loud hosanner; And, as the boys say down in town, 'That's what alls Hanner.'

"And so I've 'bout made up my mind, That things can't easily be mended; That, taken all in all, the farm Is darn well 'tended.

"'Shake!' Wal, I don't care if I do; But, stranger, here is what the rule in: When any chap shakes hands on that, He drinks to Ulias. "There ain't no licker on the farm, But here is beer, and there is cider; Jest take your choice, and then git down And stand beside her."

I named the cider, then got down, And with the farmer took my station, And then and there we both indersed The Administration.

PHENOMENA AND INCIDENTS OF THE NORTHERN FIRE.

From the Green Bay Advocate. PHENOMENA OF THE FIRE.

PHENOMENA OF THE FIRE.

There are some phases of the great calamity which fell upon this region last week worthy of scientific investigation. The testimony of the cooler headed survivors of the fires at Peshtigo, the Sugar Bush, and Williamsonville is united as to one phenomena: They say that the fire did not come upon them gradually from burning trees and other objects to the windward, but the first notice they had of it was a whirlwind of flame, in great clouds, from above the tops of the trees, which fell upon and enveloped everything. The atmosphere seemed one of fire. The poor people inhaled it, or the intensely hot air, and fell down dead. This is verified by the appearance of many of, the corpses. They were found dead in the roads and open spaces, where there were no visible marks of fire near by, with not a trace of burning upon their bodies or clothing. At the Sugar Bush, which is an extended clearing, in some places four miles in width, corpses were found in the open road, between fences which were only slightly burned. No mark of fire was upon them, but they laid as if asleep. This phenomena seems to explain the fact that so many were killed in compact masses. They seemed to have huddled together in what were evidently regarded at the moment as the safest places, away from buildings, trees, or other inflammable material, and there to have died together. Fences around cleared fields were burned in spots of only a few rods in length.

They needed not to be terror-stricken for such imaginings. What other explanation could be given to the imminent time, when there was an ominous warning sound coming from the distance; when the sky, so dark just before, burst into great clouds of fire, the beasts of the forest came running for succer into the midst of the settlements, and a great, red, consuming, roaring hell of fire fell upon all around. The dreadful scene lacked nothing but the sounding of the last trump—and indeed the approach of the awful roaring, and the premonitions from the distance, supplied even that to the appalled imaginings of the peoand the premonitions from the distance, supplied even that to the appalled imaginings of the peo

even that to the appalled imaginings or the peo-ple.

The Espy theory, we think it is, that continued and wide spread fires will bring on rain, seems to be entirely exploded in this instance. These fires had lasted nearly or quite four weeks, ravaging forests over a great area, and still not a drop of rain. The rain only came with a change of wind to the northward, and several days after the worst

WHAT A SURVIVOR SAYS. To a person not in the lire it seems incredible that so many should have perished in the flames. To me, and I presume to most of those who were in the fire, it seems a miracle that so many were To me, and I presume to most of those who were in the fire, it seems a miracle that so many were saved. If you supposed the worst snow storm you ever witnessed, and each snow flake a coal or spark of fire driven before a fierce wind, and you have some idea of the state of the atmosphere at the time the fire struck the town. We all know bow little presence of mind many people have in times of great excitement, and but few persons know just what to do when death, in its most appalling form, stares them in the face. Of one thing, however, we may be sure—all, under such circumstances, do the best they are capable of doing. There were deeds of heroism, that fearful night is Peshtigo, that are worthy a place by the side of the brightest and noblest facts of history. Many lost their lives in attempting to save the life of others. Many have been found clasping some darling object of affection in their arms, as in the act of shielding them from the fire. Mothers were dreadfully burned, but saved their children. Husbands and fathers were burned, but saved their families. One was dreadfully burned in attempting to save his wife and two children; but they were burned. A young lady ran for the river with a child in her arms; but, overcome by the heat and fright, fainted and was dragged to the water by some one and saved. In the morning she learned that her aister was burned. One old man, after the fire aluated, was found so burned in the side that his entrails hung out. His hands and face were horribly burned, and he begged piteously for some one to kill him and put an end to his misery.

An antograph collector of New York, knowing the lively antipathy of Oliver Wendell Holmes to creatures of his class, and wishing to capture a specimen of the metaphysician's chirography, adopted the heartless subterfuge of asking by letter: "Which do you think the best dictionary—Webster's or Worcester's?"—a question which he believed Holmes' courtesy would compel him to answer. The return mail brought a single sheet of note paper, on which was neatly pasted the one word, clipped from the writer's own letter, "Webster's."

THE freight bill for the tea destroyed in Boston harbor, Dec., 1773, was paid a few years ago by the East India Company of London, to whom it belonged. The money belonged to a Nantucket family.

THE nebula of Andromeds, just visible to the naked eye, is so distant that the light by which we see it started at least a million years ago. A WRITER in the London Times is trying to prove that the world was created 20,000 years

In conversation, a wise man may be at a loss ho to begin, but a fool never knows how to stop. LIBERALITY may be carried too far in the

It any one speak evil of you, let your life be that none will believe him. Every undertaking is involved in its faults.

Aseful and Curious.

ICE HOUSES.

It will soon be time for those who intend to build ice houses for the coming winter, to be engaged in preparing them, and every farmer should have one. The following suggestions are taken from an article on this surhject contributed to the Spring-field Housestead by Mr. Hyde:

The first ice house we built, some twenty years since, was placed under ground ten feet deep, and laid up log house fishion with chestnut capilings, hewn eight inches square. It was furrowd out; lined and filled between the lining and the logs with fine charcoal. The roof was also lined and filled between the lining and shingles with straw, making an excellent rendexvous for the bumble-bees. Notwithstanding all the fixings, this house kept ice only tolerably well, and after the first of September the ice very coolly gave out.

Chestant is a very good timber to last in the ground, but we have never seen any timber that can long endure the combined action of moisture, air and dirt, and after a few years the chestnut ice house began to cave in. Living in the vicinity of a marble quarry, we determined to have a house that would not rot, and so built the walls of stone, liming and filling just as before, enlarging the borders however, as we were satisfied a large mass of ice keeps better than a small one. This answered a good purpose, and kept ice from one winter to another, but a demand for ice springing up among our neighbors, we raised the roof six feet, placing aills on the stone walls, and studding and boarding the part above ground as below. The market for ice increasing, we last winter stowed away some forty tons in a harn, packing it in a bay sixteen feet square, and find that it keeps even better than in the ice house. Anyone who has an old shed or wood house, has all the essentials for an ice house. A corner of the shed may be rough boarded at a trifling expense, and will answer every purpose of an underdollar ice house. A space ten feet square is my market and the sides. The ice may waste space, and in like manner with any sized hou

SWEET CIDER.—To all lovers of this excellent and really healthy beverage, I have a piece of useful information to give, Cider, if taken when first made, brought to a boiling heat, and canned, precisely as fruit is canned, will keep from year to year without any change of taste. Canned up in this way in the fall, it may be kept half a dozen years or longer, as good as when first made. It is better that the cider be settled and poured off from the dregs, and when brought to boiling heat the seum that gathers on the surface taken off; but the only precaution necessary to the preservation of cider is the sealing of it up airtight when boiling heat. Last fall my wife canned several gallons of sweet cider in this way, and kept it perfectly pure and sweet until opened for use in the spring, so in making the above statement, "I speak what I do know."—Northweaters Farmer.

pact masses. They seemed to have died together in what were evidently regarded at the moment as the safest places, away from buildings, trees, or other inflammable material, and there to have died together. Fences around cleared fields were burned in spots of only a few rods in length, and chewhere not touched. Fish were killed in the streams—as at Peshtigo.

We bear the universal testimony that the prevailing idea among the terror-stricken people of those places was that the last day had come. They needed not to be terror-stricken for such imaginings. What other explanation could be imaginings. What other explanation could be essary. When the from chands over the fire in a used, the powder may be heated over the fire in a clean earthen vessel; and, whilst hot, applied with

HOUSE PLANTS .- The Boston Journal of Chemi try says: House plants ought to be stimulated gently once or twice a week. Rain water, so re-freshing to summer flowers, always contains am-monia, which also abounds in all liquid manures. monia, which also abounds in all liquid manures. If you take an ounce of pulverized carbonate of ammonia, dissolved in a gallon of water, it will make spring water even more stimulating to your plants than rain water. If you water your plants once in two weeks with gnano water (one tablespoonful to a pail of water) they will grow more thrifty. Pulverized dave or hen manure will answer a good purpose. Always keep the soil loose in your flower pots.

WHENEVER Burke found himself indisposed, he ordered a kettle of water to be kept boiling, of which he drank large quantities, sometimes as much as four or even five quarts in a morning, without any mixture or infusion, and as hot as he could bear. His manner was to pour about a piut at a time into a basin, and to take it with a spoon as if it had been soup. Warm water, he said, would relax and nauseate, but hot water was the finest stimulant and most powerful restorative in the world. He thought it a sovereign cure for every complaint, and not only took it himself, but prescribed it with the confidence of a Sangrado to every nationt that came in his way. WHENEVER Burke found himself indist to every patient that came in his way.

STY ON THE EYELID.—A correspondent sends us the following remedy, which she says she can vouch for:

Put a tea-spoonful of black tea in a small hag, pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night and in the morning the sty will most likely be gone; if not, a second application is certain to remove it.

How to CURE CHAPPED HANDS.-Take thr drachms of gum camphor, three of white beeswax, three of spermaceti, and two onnecs of olive oil. Put them together in a tin cup on the stove, where they will melt slowly, and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on retiring at night, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

The use of benzine, one of the most inflammable products of petroleum, to take out grease spots from clothing and other fabrics, is attended with danger of explosion and injury to the person. Many of the specifics used to take out grease spots contain benzine, and should, therefore, be tested before using, to discover whether they contain benzine.

Caution Against the Skin of Raisins.—It has been noticed that several children have died from convulsions produced by eating the skins of raisins. Dr. Dewees, of Boston, mentions the deaths of three children from this came, and remarks that there is no stomach, unless it be that of the ostrich, that can master the skin of the raisin.

To PREVENT STEEL OR IRON FROM RUSTING.— Take one pound of hog's lard free from salt, one ounce of camphor, two drachms of black lead powder, and two drachms of dragon's blood in fine powder, melt the same on a slow fire, until it is dissolved, and let it cool for use.

Our of the lady readers of the Maine Farmer tells how to preserve cider clear and awest. To one barrel of cider add one pound of mustard seed, two pounds of raisins and one-fourth of a pound cinuamon in the stick. This will preserve the cider finely.

GREASE FOR COW-HIDE BOOTS.—Heat well to gether, in any iron vessel, I pint linseed oil, 2 onnees tallow, I ounce becawax, and 3 tablespoonful of lampblack. Apply with a brush. I have used this 15 years with entire satisfaction.—A. M

Soda Crackers.—Rab well together, 14 cups flour, 1 cup lard, 4 tecspoonsful cream of tartar, and 2 tesspoonsfuls of sods. Add 3 cups of water, and work the dough very thoroughly. Roll, cut, and bake quickly. It is a simple thing, but not every housekeeper knows it, that good eggs, if put in water, invariably swim with the large end upwards. Addled once do not.

HARDWARE.

STOVES.

IRON. NAILS. STEEL.

Fence Wire and Staples.

Doty's Clothes Washer, Wringers. Tin, Japanned, and Wooden Ware,

PLOWS. CULTIVATORS. Stalk Cutters, Corn Planters,

WAGONS. WHEELBARROWS.

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